

## **Appendix 16**

### **County Level Emission Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**“The state and local measures outlined in this appendix are complimentary to those used for state implementation credit in the ozone early action attainment demonstration. They are the direct result of the awareness and dedication to improving air quality throughout South Carolina by the people who voluntarily came to the service of our State.”**



# **Appalachian Area**

## **County Level Emission Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Anderson County - Table of Estimated Reductions Appalachian EAC Area (Part of deferred nonattainment area)</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (25.08 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	5.90 tons/season	28.04 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined across Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	234.1 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Duke Power – Installation of advanced low NOx burners on Units 1 and 2. Changes will result in emission limits reducing from 0.40lb/MMBtu to 0.24lb/MMBtu	Federal and State (Permit)	Voluntary	No	40%	N/A	N/A
Truck Stop Electrification Project – 51 spaces were outfitted with Idle Aire Technology	State (Grant)	Voluntary	No	36.21 tons/yr	1.836 tons/yr	15.3 tons/yr
School Bus Retrofit Project – Approximately 23 diesel buses will be retrofitted particulate filters during 2006. (Additional reductions of PM are also expected)	Federal and State (MOA)	Mandatory	No	N/A	391 lbs/yr	2,737 lbs/yr

## **County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)**

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements. The commitment to address these activities has been assured by the County Administrator by establishing the Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy for County Government.

### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Seek low sulfur fuels as early as possible.
- Design and implement congestion management and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) measures.
- Use of hybrid vehicles.
- Use higher efficiency engines for school buses.
- Develop incentive programs and opportunity for citizens to choose alternative transportation modes; Establish intermodal connections with an emphasis on mass transit.; Offer free or reduced transportation cost on high ozone days; Reduce vehicle miles traveled by developing efficient user-friendly transit systems.
- Review and update air emission inventory for the Upstate.
- Support SCDHEC in evaluating and seeking reductions from major sources based on modeling.
- Develop a program to offer to purchase or repair smoking vehicles (known as cash for clunkers).
- Ban open burning of on-site commercial clearing debris during ozone season (April to October).
- Create incentives for the purchase of high efficiency and low emissions vehicles.
- Use land-use and transportation planning to improve air quality.

- Implement a program to encourage use of green power.
  - Promote route efficiency for delivery vehicles, trash collection etc.
  - Establish a clean air partnership with business and industry.
  - Establish an active public awareness campaign.
  - Promote research in energy efficiency at local universities, industries, energy companies, federal government, and other institutions that improve air quality.
  - Use of alternate fuels.
  - Evaluate the use of High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes using existing lanes.
  - Modify speed limits for optimum fuel efficiency.
  - Develop process for evaluating and minimizing impact of major projects such as shopping centers, schools, and subdivisions.
  - Community Schools to reduce vehicle miles traveled and encourage biking and walking for students and parents by encouraging smaller community-based schools that are integrated into neighborhoods
- Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy; October 12, 2004 - Memorandum sent to all County departments for the purpose of establishing certain principles that will guide the recurring activities of County government. Effective immediately Anderson County shall:
    - Encourage employee car-pooling opportunities, when feasible, especially when travel in County vehicles is involved.
    - Purchase the lowest-emission vehicles practical to meet County needs. This may include the purchase of Tier II compliant vehicles, alternative fueled vehicles or hybrids. It is the goal of this county, that where practicable, to purchase hybrid or AFV's when conditions warrant and allow.
    - Ensure that all County vehicles and equipment are operating according to the manufacturer's specifications.
    - Restrict vehicle idling to no more than 5 minutes. Exceptions include emergency vehicles, traffic/weather conditions, and vehicles being repaired, maintained, or inspected.
    - Where feasible and practicable, restrict mowing and use of gas powered lawn equipment on county property on Ozone Action Days.
    - Restrict all County-sponsored outdoor burning on Ozone Action Days.
    - Practice energy conservation in all County facilities. The County will set a goal of reducing energy use by encouraging the wise use of electronically powered equipment, HVAC systems and lighting.
    - Include environmental considerations in purchasing decisions for goods and services. An example of such would be to purchase Energy Star equipment.
    - Departments are to be encouraged to refuel vehicles where possible at times of the day that will have the least impact on ozone levels.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Cherokee County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Appalachian EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Greenville County - Table of Estimated Reductions Appalachian EAC Area (Part of deferred nonattainment area)</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (58.37 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	13.73 tons/season	65.23 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined across Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	234.1 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Gas Can Exchange Event; June 28, 2003; 115 cans were exchanged	N/A	Voluntary	No	N/A	711 lbs/yr	N/A
School Bus Retrofit Project – Approximately 47 diesel buses will be retrofitted particulate filters during 2006. (Additional reductions of PM are also expected)	Federal and State (MOA)	Mandatory	No	N/A	799 lbs/yr	5,593 lbs/yr

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements. The commitment to address these activities has been assured by the County Administrator by establishing the Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy for County Government.

#### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Seek low sulfur fuels as early as possible.
- Design and implement congestion management and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) measures.
- Use of hybrid vehicles.
- Use higher efficiency engines for school buses.
- Develop incentive programs and opportunity for citizens to choose alternative transportation modes; Establish intermodal connections with an emphasis on mass transit.; Offer free or reduced transportation cost on high ozone days; Reduce vehicle miles traveled by developing efficient user-friendly transit systems.
- Review and update air emission inventory for the Upstate.
- Support SCDHEC in evaluating and seeking reductions from major sources based on modeling.
- Develop a program to offer to purchase or repair smoking vehicles (known as cash for clunkers).
- Ban open burning of on-site commercial clearing debris during ozone season (April to October).
- Create incentives for the purchase of high efficiency and low emissions vehicles.
- Use land-use and transportation planning to improve air quality.
- Implement a program to encourage use of green power.
- Promote route efficiency for delivery vehicles, trash collection etc.
- Establish a clean air partnership with business and industry.
- Establish an active public awareness campaign.
- Promote research in energy efficiency at local universities, industries, energy companies, federal government, and other institutions that improve air quality.
- Use of alternate fuels.

- Evaluate the use of High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes using existing lanes.
  - Modify speed limits for optimum fuel efficiency.
  - Develop process for evaluating and minimizing impact of major projects such as shopping centers, schools, and subdivisions.
  - Community Schools to reduce vehicle miles traveled and encourage biking and walking for students and parents by encouraging smaller community-based schools that are integrated into neighborhoods
- Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy; October 15, 2004 – Memorandum sent to all county employees for the purpose of establishing certain principles that will guide the recurring activities of Greenville County government in the following areas:
    - Public Awareness and Education:
      - Ensure that all county employees are notified of upcoming alerts for Ozone Action Days during ozone season (April – October) of each year.
      - Ensure that County residents are aware of the new State’s restrictions on outdoor burning, especially during ozone season.
    - Commuting:
      - Greenville County will explore and adopt, when feasible:
        - DHEC’s Take a Break from the Exhaust Program or a program with a similar purpose, and
        - Flex-scheduling and car-pooling opportunities.
    - Fleet Operations and Maintenance:
      - Greenville County will continue implementing the following measures:
        - Ensure that all County vehicles and equipment are operating according to the manufacturer’s specifications.
        - Ensure preventative maintenance schedules are timely performed. Vehicles and equipment, which operate in construction areas or off-road, require additional maintenance to ensure fuel efficiency.
        - Avoid long idling. The worst mileage a vehicle can get is zero (0) miles per gallon, which occurs when the engine idles. Unnecessary idling causes additional engine wear and premature engine failure. Additionally, idling with air conditioning turned “ON” reduces fuel efficiency by 20% and produce emissions that pollute the air unnecessarily.
        - Continue considering purchasing low-emission vehicles to meet County needs according to the vehicle replacement plan. This may include purchasing Tier II compliant vehicles.
        - Fill fuel tanks in the morning, or when the temperature is coolest. Unleaded gasoline is densest when cold. Do not overfill tank and stop pumping when the nozzle cuts off automatically. Overfilling causes contamination to the fuel purge system and heat causes fuel to expand and overflow. Overfilling also causes fuel vapors to evaporate into the atmosphere causing air pollution.
        - Clean out the trunk or storage area. Every 200 lbs. Of unnecessary weight reduce one mile of fuel efficiency.
        - Operate vehicles with the speed limit and eliminate hasty starts. Driving too fast wastes gas. Traveling at 65 mph uses 15% more fuel than driving at 55 mpg. It makes good sense, when possible, to set the

- cruise control at the speed limit when traveling on highways. Using cruise control reduces fuel consumption, lowering emissions.
  - Develop efficient routing plans. Utilize routes with minimal traffic lights, when possible. This decreases engine idling at stoplights. Eliminate more than one vehicle traveling to the same location, when possible.
  - Encourage carpooling when appropriate. Utilize fuel-efficient vehicles or motor pool vehicles when traveling out of town to meetings, conferences, and training sessions.
- Property Management:
  - Greenville County has been improving landscaping at all County facilities with the goals of improving the environment by minimizing turf areas and replacing them with shrubs, bed areas, and trees; enhance appearance; and reducing maintenance and associated costs. The County has accomplished these efforts at four (4) sites and will expand and continue implementing them as funding becomes available or facilities are renovated.
- Energy Conservation:
  - Greenville County is committed to energy conservation programs and practices, which will result in less energy consumption and reduction of emissions from power plants. The goal is to expand these programs and practices to all County facilities.
  - Greenville County partnered with the SC Energy Department in 2003 with the goal of reducing energy consumption at County facilities and stabilizing energy cost. The County initiated the lighting retrofit program at County Square and conducted an energy study at four (4) other County facilities. The study identified areas of improvements in three major facilities.
  - The following measures will continue to be implemented and reminders will be sent to all County employees and tenants:
    - Turn OFF all office lights when leaving every day,
    - Electric space heaters are not allowed in County facilities (exceptions are made only for medical reasons with a written statement from a doctor),
    - Ensure that electric equipments such as lamps, coffee pots, monitors, printers, copy machines, etc. are turned OFF when leaving every day.
  - To further increase energy conservation, the County will encourage, when practical, to make environmental considerations in purchasing decisions for goods and services such as Energy Star equipment.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Oconee County - Table of Estimated Reductions Appalachian EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Oconee County will coordinate ozone reduction meetings with municipalities, the public and other groups.
- Oconee County will lower emissions from its county fleet through upgrading and replacing vehicles.
- Oconee County will review needed upgrades to county-owned buildings and facilities to identify projects resulting in the highest practical level of energy-efficiency.
- Oconee County will support the County Sheriff's efforts to emphasize speed and traffic control.
- Oconee County will amend land development regulations to require greenspace and trees.
- Oconee County will include emission reduction efforts in the Comprehensive Plan.
- Oconee County will encourage and assist municipalities to address emissions.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Pickens County - Table of Estimated Reductions Appalachian EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

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- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Pickens County will promote emission reductions through public relations. The County will study diesel retrofitting, catalytic converters and share information with the public. The County will promote awareness about landfill methane extraction, carpooling, the County's no idling policy, specifications and taxing modifications that improve emissions. The County will develop a Park and Ride program and promote mass transit.
- Pickens County will hold ozone advisory committee meetings.
- Pickens County will study retrofit technologies and implement a plan for retrofitting or retiring county vehicles.
- Pickens County will evaluate emissions maintenance history of light duty vehicles and develop new procedures if needed.
- Methane extraction system under construction.
- Pickens County will develop contract specifications for combustion engine purchases and mobile source contract services.
- Pickens County will develop a carpooling brochure.
- Pickens County has implemented a "no-idling" policy.
- Pickens County plans to develop tax rule modifications to promote emissions reduction.
- Pickens County will assist School District to improve bus ridership and enact special restrictions on travel to school for air quality.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Spartanburg County - Table of Estimated Reductions</b> <b>Appalachian EAC Area</b> <b>(Part of deferred nonattainment area)</b>				<b>Reductions expected</b> <b>(per ozone season</b> <b>or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NO<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (38.48 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	9.06 tons/season	43.01 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined across Anderson, Greenville, and Spartanburg Counties for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	234.1 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Transcontinental Gas Pipe Line Corporation (Transco) Station 140, Moore, SC; Operating Permit 2060-0179. Transco has 14 natural gas fired internal combustion (IC) engines that collectively accounted for 3,822 tons of ozone season NO <sub>x</sub> emissions during in 1997. Transco has submitted a construction permit application to put on NO <sub>x</sub> controls that will result only 1,261 tons of ozone season NO <sub>x</sub> emissions. The permit was approved on April 27, 2004. * Transco participated in the EAC process and as a show of support submitted a construction permit application for this equipment on October 31, 2003. It was later determined that the reductions made would meet EPA's Phase II of the NO <sub>x</sub> SIP Call, which was finalized on April 21, 2004.	Federal and State (Permit)	Voluntary*	Yes	2,561 tons / ozone season	N/A	N/A
School Bus Retrofit Project – Approximately 20 diesel buses will be retrofitted particulate filters during 2006. (Additional reductions of PM are also expected)	Federal and State (MOA)	Mandatory	No	N/A	340 lbs/yr	2,380 lbs/yr



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## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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### March 2004 Early Action Plan:

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Seek low sulfur fuels as early as possible.
- Design and implement congestion management and Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) measures.
- Use of hybrid vehicles.
- Use higher efficiency engines for school buses.
- Develop incentive programs and opportunity for citizens to choose alternative transportation modes; Establish intermodal connections with an emphasis on mass transit; Offer free or reduced transportation cost on high ozone days; Reduce vehicle miles traveled by developing efficient user-friendly transit systems.
- Review and update air emission inventory for the Upstate.
- Support SCDHEC in evaluating and seeking reductions from major sources based on modeling.
- Develop a program to offer to purchase or repair smoking vehicles (known as cash for clunkers).

- Ban open burning of on-site commercial clearing debris during ozone season (April to October).
  - Create incentives for the purchase of high efficiency and low emissions vehicles.
  - Use land-use and transportation planning to improve air quality.
  - Implement a program to encourage use of green power.
  - Promote route efficiency for delivery vehicles, trash collection etc.
  - Establish a clean air partnership with business and industry.
  - Establish an active public awareness campaign.
  - Promote research in energy efficiency at local universities, industries, energy companies, federal government, and other institutions that improve air quality.
  - Use of alternate fuels.
  - Evaluate the use of High Occupancy Vehicle (HOV) lanes using existing lanes.
  - Modify speed limits for optimum fuel efficiency.
  - Develop process for evaluating and minimizing impact of major projects such as shopping centers, schools, and subdivisions.
  - Community Schools to reduce vehicle miles traveled and encourage biking and walking for students and parents by encouraging smaller community-based schools that are integrated into neighborhoods
- Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy; October 6, 2004 - Memorandum sent to all Elected and Appointed Officials and Department heads for the purpose of establishing certain principles that will guide the recurring activities of County government. Effective immediately Spartanburg County shall:
    - Ensure that all county employees are notified of upcoming Ozone Action Days.
    - Encourage car-pooling opportunities.
    - Ensure that all County vehicles and equipment are operating according to the manufacturer's specifications.
    - Restrict vehicle idling to no more than 5 minutes. Exceptions include emergency vehicles, traffic/weather conditions, and vehicles being repaired, maintained, or inspected.
    - Restrict mowing and use of gas powered lawn equipment on County property on Ozone Action Days.
    - Restrict all outdoor burning on Ozone Action Days.
    - Encourage energy conservation in all County facilities.
    - Include environmental considerations in purchasing decisions for goods and services. An example of such would be to purchase Energy Star equipment.

## **Catawba Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Chester County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Catawba EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Chester County will establish a community stakeholder group focused on the prevention of ground-level ozone. The group will establish a website for citizens.
- Chester County will improve a picnic area for employees to eat lunch in.
- Chester County will encourage the “Take a Break from the Exhaust” program.
- Chester County will sponsor a program to reduce electricity use by employees.
- Chester County will revise its purchasing policy to include purchase of energy efficient products including fleet vehicles.
- The ozone forecast will be announced over the local radio station during the ozone season.
- Chester County will encourage a nature-based tourism approach to encourage the preservation of green spaces.
- Chester County co-sponsored an Ozone Awareness Booth at the Hilltop Festival.
- Chester County signed a Clean Air Resolution in partnership with Sustainable Environment for Quality of Life (SEQL.)
- Chester County will consider an energy audit.
- Chester County will plant 500 hardwood trees to help secure air quality benefits.
- Chester County will make an effort to preserve trees that are 100 years or older.
- Chester County will conduct a pilot transportation program to encourage more fuel-efficient travel.
- Chester County will revise its purchasing policy to buy in bulk and reduce packaging.
- Chester County will encourage schools to incorporate re-useable dining materials.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Lancaster County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Catawba EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Lancaster County will work with local businesses to create Park and Ride facilities.
- Lancaster County is developing a website to educate the public about ozone and opportunities for public involvement.
- Lancaster County will produce public service announcements to be shown on local cable outlets and the County's educational channel promoting public involvement in air quality.
- Lancaster County will meet with community groups about the Early Action Plan and work to create stakeholder agreements to implement air quality measures.
- Lancaster County will develop a policy for alternate work schedules.
- Lancaster County will educate the public through the website, TV, PSAs, school group meeting and ads.
- Lancaster County will implement and improve education about recycling programs.
- Lancaster County will begin to implement alternative fuel sources and encourage local industry to use alternative fuels.
- Lancaster County will encourage industry to use emission control systems on heavy machinery, possibly offering tax breaks.
- Lancaster County will continue to implement traffic signal synchronization.
- Lancaster County will work to improve school bus routes and encourage purchase of alternative fuel buses.
- Lancaster County will use land use planning to decrease sprawl and drive times and encourage alternate modes of transportation.
- Lancaster County will work to restrict driving to school to the higher grades of high school.
- Lancaster County will implement legislation to control outdoor burning and educate the public about the legislation.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Union County - Table of Estimated Reductions Catawba EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represent s the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities



is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>York County - Table of Estimated Reductions</b> <b>Catawba EAC Area</b> <b>(A portion of the County was designated nonattainment and per agreement with EPA, not allowed to participate in the EAC process.)</b>				<b>Reductions expected</b> <b>(per ozone season</b> <b>or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
School Bus Retrofit Project – Approximately 18 diesel buses will be retrofitted particulate filters during 2006. (Additional reductions of PM are also expected)	Federal and State (MOA)	Mandatory	No	N/A	306 lbs/yr	2,142 lbs/yr

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local

controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- York County will implement a local option sales tax for road improvements.
- Peak hour bus service is provided to Charlotte.
- York County is updating zoning and subdivision regulations requiring more sidewalks and deceleration and turn lanes.
- York County prohibits all open burning during high ozone days.
- Long Range Transportation plan targets 30% of revenue for congestion management. Congestion management and transit extension studies ongoing.
- York County will work with local Council of Government to identify air quality improvement measures in accordance with the Sustainable Environment for Quality Life (SEQL) project.



## **Pee Dee Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Chesterfield County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Pee Dee EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NO<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Darlington County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Pee Dee EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities



is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Establish a County Ozone Committee.
- Darlington County will convert the diesel fleet to bio-diesel and low sulfur fuels.
- Department heads will develop and implement interdepartmental plans to reduce or eliminate idling time on vehicle and maintenance equipment.
- Darlington County's Code Enforcement, Fire District, Emergency Services and Sheriff's Department will work in combination with State Agencies to develop stricter controls of illegal/unauthorized outdoor burning.
- Darlington County's Materials Manager and Vehicle Maintenance Contractor will develop a plan to purchase replacement vehicles. Future RFP's should place priority on vehicle and equipment with the latest emission reduction standards.
- Awareness and Education will include public speaking, distribution of educational materials and increase media alerts promoting clean air. The Darlington County School Superintendent will be contacted and requested to encourage the teachers in this county to participate in training classes provided by the SC DHEC Air Quality Bureau, and include the information in the school curriculum.
- Energy conservation plans will be developed that directs county departments to reduce the overall yearly energy usage by 5-10%. Our current data shows 5,932,976 kwh used, a 5% reduction will be 296,648 kwh.
- Restrict or change the time of use of landscaping and lawn mowing equipment.
- Reduction in unnecessary use of on-road vehicle use and conservation of fuel.
- Promote and encourage employees to eat in or carpool for meals during work hours.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Dillon County - Table of Estimated Reductions Pee Dee EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Florence County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Pee Dee EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Florence County will work with Owners/ Operators of major vehicle fleets to reduce NOx and VOC emissions:
  - Identify owners/operators of major fleet vehicle pools in Florence Co. Catalog the number and type of fleet vehicles and fuel used (15 or more units).
  - Encourage the adoption of “no-idling” policies by owners/operators where feasible. Encourage fleet maintenance to ensure that vehicular emissions remain within manufacturer’s standards.
  - Encourage the replacement of older vehicles with vehicles that are more fuel-efficient and with lower emissions.
  - Encourage fleet operators to constantly review routing and scheduling to maximize efficiency and reduce fuel consumption.
  - Encourage fleet operators to install vapor recovery equipment at their central fueling stations.
  - Evaluate alternatives for fueling vehicles after 6:00 PM.
  - Evaluate fueling station for Gas/Methanol mixture.
- Reduce emissions from open burning:
  - Evaluate changes to county and municipal ordinances to minimize emissions from outdoor burning. Coordinate with state agencies to ensure state requirements are satisfied.
  - Evaluate pallet recycling alternatives in the county.
- Work with electric and natural gas utilities to perform energy audits on all public facilities:
  - Determine current energy consumption patterns in public and institutional facilities and establish baseline data. Perform energy audits.
  - Encourage governments in Florence County to educate their employees on day-to-day energy conservation measures.
  - Set energy reduction goals and monitor progress toward satisfying targets.
- Encourage golf courses utilizing gasoline powered carts and maintenance equipment to switch to electric or newer, more efficient gasoline powered carts and equipment.
- Evaluate potential for “Park and Ride” Program.

- Encourage car pooling to work in Florence County.
- Evaluate the potential for city and county to re-schedule heavy equipment operations on forecasted high ozone days.
- Investigate the availability of “green power” and encourage local businesses and governments to adopt.
- Reduce emissions from over-the-road vehicles that idle for extended periods at truck stops and rest areas:
  - Work with truck stop owners and SCDOT to investigate the feasibility of installing electrical hookups for over the road vehicles at truck stops and rest areas.
- Gasoline can trade-out program:
  - Conduct annual “Trade-it-In for Cleaner Air” day where citizens can trade-in-their old gasoline cans for the newer, “spill proof” variety. Work with landscaping and lawn maintenance firms in the county to encourage utilization of the larger “spill proof” fuel containers.
- Utilize Public access and commercial television stations as forums for disseminating information about the impacts of ground-level ozone.
- Make presentations to local civic clubs, businesses, and government councils and agencies regarding impacts of ground-level ozone.
- Work with SCDHEC to obtain brochures and other educational materials for education to the community.
- Generate on-going coverage by local/regional newspapers, magazines, association letters, etc. regarding ground-level ozone issues.
- Work with Florence County School Districts to educate teachers and students regarding ground-level ozone issues.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Marion County - Table of Estimated Reductions Pee Dee EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Fleet Management – Future purchase of vehicles with highest emission standards
- Fuels - Use of alternative fuels whenever possible
- Reduce VMT - Eliminate travel by county vehicle whenever possible
- Re-fueling - “No-Topping Off” policy for county vehicles
- Energy Consumption – Seek to reduce energy use in county buildings
- Lawn Maintenance - Rescheduling of mowing times whenever possible
- Idling - Implement policy reducing idling time for county vehicles
- Education - Distribute ozone education brochures, periodic public awareness advertisements will be issued
- Open burning - Code enforcement of illegal burning laws



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Marlboro County - Table of Estimated Reductions Pee Dee EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Fleet Management - Marlboro County will consider alternative fueled and hybrid vehicles in the replacement of county fleet vehicles when appropriate.
- County Bid Proposal Process - Marlboro County will give preference to companies that use environmentally "friendly" equipment on county projects.
- Education - Marlboro County will work with the local school district to encourage the use of the "Action for a Cleaner Tomorrow" curriculum.
- Corporation cooperation - Marlboro County will seek to create partnerships with local businesses and industries in an effort to increase awareness of air quality concerns.
- Corporate sponsorships - Marlboro County will encourage local businesses and industries to provide financial support to those striving for improved air quality.



## **Waccamaw Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Georgetown County - Table of Estimated Reductions Waccamaw EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NO<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Gas Can Exchange Event; June 18, 2004; 77 cans exchanged	N/A	Voluntary	No		334 lbs/yr	

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by

the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- New Employee Orientation - Encourage employees to be ozone friendly during the new employee orientation.
- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Distribute informational flyers - Flyers concerning ozone issues and helpful individual actions will be given to county employees and citizens.
- Ozone awareness articles in Department Newsletters - The action coordinators will promote ozone awareness by developing articles for the County newsletter.
- E-mail county employees with Ozone Action Days
- Include information on ozone awareness on county website
- Refuel vehicles at night when possible
- Encourage employees not to top off tank when refueling
- Institute energy conservation measures in county offices
- Develop bike trail system in county
- Implement smoking vehicle program
- Implement reduction of idle or no idle policy
- Develop energy element in comprehensive plan
- Encourage employees to use alternatives for transportation
- Encourage employees to bring lunch to work or order in
- Educate citizens about air quality issues
- Include air quality lessons in Environment Education Curriculum
- Place standard catalytic reductions on two units - Two units will be equipped with SCR to reduce emissions
- Electric cars will be purchased for on site mobilization
- Purchase alternative fuel vehicles as company cars
- Providing flexible hours of operation for employees
- Employees will be allowed to work at home
- Implement Residential Development Ordinance - Establish an ordinance that requires new developments over 10 lots to install a bike trail or sidewalks.
- Adopt a resolution thanking local industries for their efforts in reducing air pollution

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Horry County - Table of Estimated Reductions Waccamaw EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Horry County will develop outreach efforts to educate and motivate individuals to take actions to minimize ozone pollution.
- Horry County will purchase and use Hybrid vehicles, where appropriate.
- Horry County will purchase and use fuel-efficient and low emissions vehicles, where appropriate.
- Horry County will develop an Energy Conservation Plan for county government operations.
- Horry County will review our current land use regulations to ensure landscaping standards are considered and appropriate.
- Horry County will reduce vehicle emissions in the ambulance fleet by providing electrical power to power air conditioning and heating, while ambulances are in the station. Thus eliminating the need to idle the vehicles.
- Horry County will encourage carpooling as an option where employees agree to ride together. Horry County will consider incentives to those who participate.
- Horry County will allow staggered and flex hours in scheduling work and work hours, in some departments, as appropriate.
- Horry County will encourage the use of teleconferencing, and provide appropriate equipment and technologies.
- Horry County will promote and support mass transit as a transportation option.
- Horry County will support Green Power initiatives, as appropriate.
- Horry County will consider parking facility controls that encourage carpooling, and limits the impact on vehicle operation and parking.
- Horry County will encourage and support traffic operational planning, engineering and maintenance for existing and future transportation infrastructure.



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Williamsburg County - Table of Estimated Reductions Waccamaw EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Air Quality improvement ideas will be sent to all companies. Will encourage each company to identify a contact person.
- Williamsburg County will continue to work with Stakeholders to implement air quality strategies.



## **Santee Lynches Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Clarendon County - Table of Estimated Reductions Santee-Lynches EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Efforts by Municipal and County Government:
  - Municipal and county governments maintain fleets of vehicles to provide public services. This is probably the largest source of precursor materials which may be controlled. Controls may take the form of:
    - Seeking replacement vehicles with better combustion efficiency.
    - Scheduling maintenance to keep existing fleet vehicles in good running order and running efficiently.
    - Providing employees with information which would increase vehicle efficiency by adjusting driving habits.
    - Examining the nature of fuels used for cleaner burning.
    - Encouraging carpooling on the job where tasks overlap.
- Efforts by Developers and Agriculture:
  - Developers and agronomists have similar activities relative to ozone controls. Land clearing and disposal of waste materials are related to both. In order to favorably influence ozone precursor production the following may be employed:
    - Disposing of waste building materials at an appropriate landfill rather than burning materials at the building site.
    - Conducting open burning for land clearing on days when atmospheric conditions are favorable for dispersion of smoke and fumes.
    - Disposing of land clearing waste in an appropriate landfill where practical.
    - Burning of field stubble, toppings from crop trees, and control burns during favorable atmospheric conditions.
- Efforts Relating to Transportation:
  - In an overall approach to transportation, it is believed that there are limited means to affect the transient vehicles in the County. A good approach otherwise is to encourage the participation of County residents by encouraging themes similar to those of the governmental sector.
- Education and Personal Efforts:
  - The most important aspects of the ozone reduction actions in the County are those of education. It is held that widespread knowledge of the ozone problem is limited. Therefore, all citizens should be made aware of the problem and of actions available to citizens to assist the community. These may take the form of:
    - New articles in local newspapers centered on the need for continued compliance with the ambient air standards.
    - Encouraging schools to incorporate air pollution, its effects, and its solutions into science curricula at the middle and high school levels
    - Providing information through county agencies such as the NRCS and Clemson University Extension.

- Posting information encouraging the public to efficiently operate motor vehicles and maintain them in good condition as a service to the community and themselves. Such a notice might even be posted in service stations to be noticeable when individuals frequent the establishment.
- Local Authority:
  - The County will, in order to act as an official source of information, designate a person or office to follow air quality information. This includes information issued by the Bureau of Air Quality regarding ozone levels, air alerts, burning bans and the like. Much information of this nature is available over the Internet from the Department. This official can also act as a notification point for residents to report air quality problems. Using this information, compliance with county control measures can be tracked.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Kershaw County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Santee-Lynches EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Community Awareness and Education - Enhancing ozone awareness will be a vital part of Kershaw County's EAP. A/E will include public speaking, distribution of educational materials, and increased media alerts concerning ozone and clean air awareness.
- Alternative Fuel Use - Plan for the use of alternative fuels where possible.
- Encourage the use of teleconferencing, and provide teleconferencing facilities and technologies.
- Utilize local media for education/outreach activities, ozone forecast, PSA's, etc.
- Implement a fleet scrappage or retirement program.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Lee County - Table of Estimated Reductions Santee-Lynches EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Lee County Public Works will delay cutting grass till 6 p.m. on an Ozone Action Day.
- Lee County will work with school Districts to educate the children about ozone reduction
- Lee County is actively searching for new and better ways to reduce ozone emission that will be suitable for Lee County.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Sumter County - Table of Estimated Reductions Santee-Lynches EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Sumter County and City governments will consider purchase of alternative fueled or more fuel efficient vehicles when buying replacement.
- Sumter County and City governments will seek the latest information on low emission fuels for use in fleet vehicles.
- Air Quality Contact will promote use of “Action for a Cleaner Tomorrow” curriculum with Districts 17 and 2.
- Air Quality Contact will develop list of speakers to make presentation on ozone reduction strategies.
- County will develop education program to reduce idling time of fleet vehicles.
- County Department of Public Works will schedule maintenance activities to avoid peak time emissions during ozone alerts.
- Propose changes to current tree ordinance to protect existing trees in new developments.
- Develop system to notify county and city government agencies of ozone alert days and encourage implementation of strategies.
- Sumter Soil and Water Conservation District will provide technical assistance in planting/replanting 500 acres in trees per year.
- Sumter County Development Board will continue to support mixed-use developments.
- Support construction of pedestrian and bicycle paths when new roadways are built or improved.
- Continue activities necessary to remain a certified “Tree City.”

## **Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Berkeley County - Table of Estimated Reductions Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Awareness:
  - Joined and currently participate in the SC Early Action Plan for 8-hour ozone standard
  - Meet with SCDHEC staff and County staff to collect and disseminate information including ideas and suggestions that will attempt to maintain current attainment for County. Forwarded information to municipalities, the Water and Sanitation Authority and the School District within the County.
  - Information for public available with applicable web links on the County's website.
- Awareness – Energy:
  - Current policy of turning off lights, computers and HVAC units daily of County equipment in accordance with Energy Management Guidelines.
  - Best management practices in accordance with Energy Management Guidelines (HVAC control systems)
- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Land Use:
  - Zoning ordinance requires landscaped buffers between unlike uses, including trees and shrubs.
  - Endorse cooperative initiative between County, Conservation District and Conservation Trust of "Greenspace Initiative" that promotes the protection and conservation of recommended areas on a strictly voluntary basis.
  - Encourage the development of non polluting industries
- Conservation:
  - Implement "Greenspace Initiative"; promote the protection and conservation of properties in accordance with the plan established in September 2000. Currently, 44% of the County is "green/blue space" (33% land, 11% water) in conservation.
  - Promote and encourage increased activity of recycling goods (plastics, metal, glass, etc.) through the Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority.
  - Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority actively involved in composting and educational programs for backyard composting.
  - Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority installed passive gas vents during the closure of the County's "Pre-Subtitle D Landfill".
- Mobile Sources:
  - Replaced gasoline golf cart with electric model.



- Purchased two replacement vehicles for Sheriff's department with Flex Fuel (ethanol mixture or regular fuel) alternative.
- Operate on scheduled maintenance of vehicles to ensure best management practices are being utilized to decrease the buildup of pollutants in engines.
- Support staggered work schedules to mitigate commuter traffic congestion and provide citizen service.
- This second list of emission reduction strategies include areas of concern and ideas the County continues to research and consider as budgetary means allow. However, this list of measures is being presented as strategies which may be implemented by April 2005, rather beyond this timeframe.
  - Awareness – Energy:
    - Purchase “Green Power”
    - Participate in “Rebuild South Carolina” (County has participated in the past)
    - Install solar heat system in new County facilities or those to be renovated.
  - Mobile Sources:
    - Consider continued replacement of gasoline golf carts with electric golf carts (current concern is payload capacity)
    - Consider purchase of hybrid vehicles for departments that primarily utilize their vehicles for traveling on highways.
    - Support development of park and ride facilities within the tri-county region
  - Conservation:
    - Extending current pilot program for the installation of flares (to burn and neutralize any potentially harmful emissions) at the closed “Pre-Subtitle D Landfill” and if successful, additional flares will be purchased and installed.
    - Berkeley County Water & Sanitation Authority in preliminary planning stages of long range program for the installation of a landfill gas extraction system including a gas to energy (LFGTE) facility which would also help minimize potentially harmful emissions at its operational municipal solid waste landfill.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Charleston County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
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### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Add Ozone Alert to Emergency Information on County website.
- Increase opportunity for residents and businesses to conduct electronic transactions with the county, eliminating drive time.
- Promulgate list of strategies to local government entities.
- Develop and implement an ozone public education plan.
- Expand use of hybrid cars.
- Implement criteria to evaluate departmental vehicle requests.
- Include vehicle fuel economy and emission ratings in procurement specifications.
- Purchase vehicles and light trucks to meet new EPA standards on emissions.
- Purchase replacement diesel heavy-duty highway trucks, as needed, which comply with most recent EPA standards for PM and NOx emissions, and which utilize low sulfur diesel fuel.
- To meet EPA requirements, convert to use of low-sulfur gasoline.
- Consider pilot/test of bio-diesel fuel for limited vehicle use.
- Develop Best Practices for driving and fleet fueling.
- Addressing public transit options, pedestrian and bike lanes and other planning strategies in comprehensive land-use planning.
- Modify lawn maintenance practices to discourage use of gas-powered engines during high ozone hours; and develop department guidelines to replace two-cycle small engines with four-cycle engine small equipment.
- Expand in-house testing for gas and pollutant buildups in garages and other facilities; post signs in parking garages to discourage idling.
- Employ building energy conservation measures.
- Study and implement flex hours.
- Encourage walking, biking, car-pooling.
- Formation of regional stakeholders group. Charleston County is meeting with Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Council of Governments, Berkeley and Dorchester Counties, urban and rural transportation authorities, Clemson Extension, the Medical University of South Carolina, school districts, area industry, environmental groups and others.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Dorchester County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Berkeley-Charleston-Dorchester EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Stakeholders Groups - Continue with Local and Regional Stakeholders Groups to remain current with citizen concerns and who may be experimenting with new ozone technology developments.
- CHATS support - The Charleston Area Transportation Study Group continues to establish SCDOT priorities for the Tri-county area. Dorchester County will continue to support those programs to reduce ozone. e.g. Mass Transit initiatives, "Park & Ride" programs, more "walk and bike trails" and initiatives that promotes car pooling.
- Government sets the example - Study to promote more telecommute positions, provide incentives for car pooling when assigning parking spaces. Stagger work hours for employees to avoid rush hour traffic. Continue with flex-work schedules and 4 day work week. Establish policies to encourage pooling of lunch orders from same vender. Study County owned vehicle schedule to shuttle personnel between upper and lower county. Promote hybrid "alternative fuel" vehicles i.e. electric, bio-diesel, LP gas, ethanol etc. for vehicle fleet operations.
- Solicit the schools to help in the education process.
- Schools to review existing policies - Student Transportation policy to be reviewed: more sidewalks and fewer parking spaces. Driving privileges for those students making grades. Assigned parking for only those students with exceptional need to drive. Minimal fee should be charged for cost of security cameras and police personnel in the parking areas. All others must use bus. Construction of schools will include sidewalks and bike trails on all major arteries within a mile radius of the school. Establish rules for vehicle idle times for those waiting for students to be released. (Parents vehicles and buses.)
- Educate the Public as to "What is OZONE?"
  - TV News and Meteorologists will broadcast existing and forecast Ozone conditions. In addition, they will provide recommendations for their audience similar to their current hurricane readiness announcements.
  - An OZONE tent will become a part of the festivals and fairs in the local area to pass out brochures and tracts about ozone. Various contests and prizes can be awarded to stimulate interest.
  - A traveling lecturer will visit hospitals, Nursing Homes, Senior Citizen Centers to educate those who are most at-risk. Recommend minimum outdoor activity during periods of high ozone.
  - Publish brochure of household tips to reduce ozone. Schedule mowing and fueling vehicles in early morning or late afternoon to avoid the high ozone period. Select electric operated equipment and avoid gas operated landscape equipment.
- Planning for future green spaces - Tree and Landscape Ordinances should encourage use of more deciduous shade trees and fewer pine trees. SC DOT should be required to provide landscaped mediums. Industrial developers should be required to provide a landscape plan for the entire site. Commercial builders should landscape parking lots and entrances. Residential builders should avoid strip clearing and have a minimum landscape requirement for treed streets, landscaped entrances and a minimum landscape requirement for each lot.
- Planning for a future with fewer vehicles - Communities are planned with a grocery/drug/hardware stores within walking distance from homes. Promote mixed zoning, i.e. stores with residential spaces on the upper floors. Encourage more

sidewalks and bike trails. Cluster development, Smart Growth, Planned Urban Developments, mass transit, energy efficient building materials, fuel efficient vehicles, should be encouraged.



## **Low Country Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**





## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Beaufort County - Table of Estimated Reductions Low Country Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

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**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

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- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Colleton County - Table of Estimated Reductions</b> <b>Low Country EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected</b> <b>(per ozone season</b> <b>or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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- Colleton County will hold a gas can exchange to promote spill-proof cans and promote air quality.
- Colleton County will promote awareness through community surveys and ozone awareness activities.
- Colleton County will develop consumer/citizen actions to promote emission reductions.
- Colleton County will develop industry actions to promote emission reductions.
- Colleton County will develop an emission reduction agreement with local industry.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Hampton County - Table of Estimated Reductions Low Country EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Jasper County - Table of Estimated Reductions Low Country EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
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SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.





## **Lower Savannah Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Aiken County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Lower Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Aiken County will consider switching its transit fleet to biodiesel.
- Aiken County will promote alternative fuels including biodiesel, low-sulfur Type II fuels.
- Aiken County will educate the community about Aiken County Early Action Plan.
- Aiken County will promote transit as a commute option through employer incentives.
- Aiken County will install ITS equipment along major routes within the urbanized portion of the County.
- Aiken County will promote multi-modal land use through ordinance revisions.
- Aiken County has banned open burning within the city limits.
- Aiken County will encourage midday carpooling.
- Aiken County will encourage installation of workplace occupancy sensors to reduce energy consumption.
- Aiken County will encourage industries to paint exposed building surfaces with reflective paint to reduce energy consumption.
- Aiken County will purchase Energy Star products when appropriate and encourage industry to do the same.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Allendale County - Table of Estimated Reductions Lower Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Allendale County Emergency Management agency will distribute information about Air Quality basics and protective measures to all county employees.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Bamberg County - Table of Estimated Reductions Lower Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Barnwell County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Lower Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Barnwell County will seek information on alternative fuels.
- Barnwell County will develop plans to reduce idling, particularly on high ozone days.
- Barnwell County will more strictly control illegal/unauthorized outdoor burning.
- Barnwell County will replace vehicles with low-emission fuel-efficient vehicles over five to seven years.
- Barnwell County will develop a community awareness and education program for ozone.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Calhoun County - Table of Estimated Reductions Lower Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Calhoun County will delay or reschedule mowing and motorized construction on Ozone Action days.
- Calhoun County will delay or reschedule landscape activities with small engine use on Ozone Action days.
- Calhoun County will institute a policy of not topping off tanks when refueling.
- Calhoun County will institute a policy of turning off lights and computers.
- Calhoun County will restrict painting on Ozone Action days.
- Calhoun County will promote employee awareness of ozone issues.
- Calhoun County will change schedules of outside employees to accommodate summer temperatures.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Orangeburg County - Table of Estimated Reductions Lower Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Orangeburg County will identify stakeholders in the Early Action Plan process.
- Orange County will integrate the ozone notification procedure into existing notification procedures through the Emergency Services Dept.
- Orangeburg County will address ozone awareness through existing public education programs.
- Orangeburg County will consider purchase of alternative fuel vehicles.
- Orangeburg County is installing GPS monitors which will help identify options to reduce idling and unneeded mileage.



## **Central Midlands Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**





## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Fairfield County - Table of Estimated Reductions Central Midlands EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Fairfield County will amend its zoning ordinance to add prescriptive requirements for manufacturing uses to help reduce or maintain ozone levels.
- Fairfield County will reevaluate its landscaping ordinance to help promote strategic tree planting.
- Fairfield County will amend the zoning ordinance to promote Planned Development Districts to improve land-use planning and Air Quality.
- Fairfield County will work with incorporated areas on land use planning measures to help improve air quality.
- Fairfield County will promote ozone awareness through distribution of information including ozone alerts.
- Fairfield County will work to develop strategies to reduce emission-producing activities during Ozone Action Days.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b><u>Lexington County</u> - Table of Estimated Reductions Central Midlands EAC Area (Part of deferred nonattainment area)</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (34.14 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	8.03 tons/season	38.16 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined across Lexington and Richland Counties for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	183.5 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Gas Can Exchange Event held June 5, 2004	N/A	Voluntary	No	N/A	348 lbs/yr	N/A
Conversion of Commercial Vehicle Fleet to Propane – (Schwan's converted 11 trucks)	N/A	Voluntary	No	1638 lbs/yr	1300 lbs/yr	8244 lbs/yr
Park and Ride lot at Highway 378 and I-20 (47 available spaces – only half being used on average)	County	Voluntary	No	476 lbs/yr	924 lbs/yr	7297 lbs/yr
School Bus Retrofit Project – Approximately 28 diesel buses will be retrofitted particulate filters during 2006. (Additional reductions of PM are also expected)	Federal and State (MOA)	Mandatory	No	N/A	476 lbs/yr	3,332 lbs/yr

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements. The commitment to address these activities has been assured by the County Administrator by establishing the Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy for County Government. Additionally, County Council has adopted the County's Ozone Policy.

#### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Establish industry/local government contact persons.
- Alternate Work Schedule – Discuss with industry, companies, municipalities, county departments.
- Bio-diesel/Alternative Fuels- Companies/municipalities will investigate feasibility of these methods.
- Idle Reduction - Establish County policies to reduce or stop idling times. (Idle reduction monitors placed on 5 county dump trucks.)
- Landfill Methane reduction - Analyze methane production and reduction, recycle efforts.
- Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy; October 6, 2004 – Memorandum sent to all Lexington County Department heads/elected officials for the purpose of establishing certain principles that will guide the recurring activities of County government.
  - Ensure that all county employees are notified of upcoming Ozone Action Days (OAD).
  - Implement car-pooling opportunities, when feasible.
    - Ride share to work
    - Ride to lunch and/or meeting with fellow employees.
  - Ensure that all County vehicles/equipment are operating according to the manufacturer's specifications.
  - Restrict vehicle idling to no more than ten minutes. Exceptions include emergency vehicles, traffic/weather conditions, and vehicles being repaired, maintained, or inspected.
  - Restrict mowing and use of gas powered lawn equipment on County property on OAD.
  - Reduce mowing by landscaping additional areas of county property.
  - Restrict all outdoor burning on OAD.
  - Practice energy conservation in all County facilities.

Turn off computers and lights in the office at the end of the day

Turn off all office lights when not in use.

- Include environmental considerations in purchasing decisions for goods and services. An example of such would be to purchase Energy Star equipment.
- Purchase the lowest-emission vehicles practical to meet County needs. This may include the purchase of Tier II compliant vehicles, alternative fueled vehicles or hybrids.

- Ozone Policy- This policy was presented to and adopted by Lexington County Council August 24, 2004.

- Ozone Action Coordinators- John Fechtel/Sheri Armstrong
- Promote employee education/awareness of ozone issues and helpful individual actions (e.g. internal newsletter, mass email, brown bag lunch presentations, flyers, etc.)
- Implement employee alerts for Ozone Action Days (e.g. mass email, network boot up message, bulletin board, etc.)
- Investigate incentives for participating employees (e.g. reserved parking for ride sharing employees, etc.)
- Delay/reschedule mowing and motorized construction activities to the maximum extent practical during Ozone Action Days
- Investigate the purchase of electric equipment
- Delay/reschedule maintenance and landscaping activities, which use small engines to the maximum extent practical during Ozone Action Days.
- Examine the practicability of refueling vehicles in the evening during Ozone eason
- To the maximum extent practical limit the “topping off” of tanks while refueling
- Promote carpooling to attend lunches and meetings
- To the maximum extent practical implement building energy conservation measures
  - Require employees to turn off lights and computers daily
  - Investigate the possibility of purchasing Energy Star compliant equipment
  - Audit existing buildings for changes to make them more energy efficient to the maximum extent practical
  - Explore the use of Green Power where available
- Restrict to maximum extent practical indoor and outdoor paint jobs during Ozone Action Days
- Study the feasibility to change work schedules to mitigate commute traffic jams
- Consider the purchase of alternative fuels/hybrids vehicles and refuel with alternative fuels wherever possible
- Encourage commute alternatives for employees (e.g. rideshare carpool, etc.)
- Advocate public transportation
- Promote walking/biking as alternatives and emphasize “Health/Exercise”
- Study the feasibility for Alternative Work Schedules (AWS)
- Suggest an alternative commute program
- Encourage brown bag lunches or ordering in
- Suggest carpooling to local eating facilities
- Implement preferences for rideshare vehicles

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Newberry County - Table of Estimated Reductions Central Midlands EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Newberry County will include ozone forecast on the main county web page.
- Newberry County will encourage Park and Ride lots.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Richland County - Table of Estimated Reductions Central Midlands EAC Area (Part of deferred nonattainment area)</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainm ent</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (38.48 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	11.40 tons/ season	54.16 tons/ season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined across Lexington and Richland Counties for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	183.5 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Gas Can Exchange Events, June 5 <sup>th</sup> and October 16 <sup>th</sup> , 2004	N/A	Voluntary	No	N/A	475 lbs/yr	N/A
School Bus Retrofit Project – Approximately 21 diesel buses will be retrofitted particulate filters during 2006. (Additional reductions of PM are also expected)	Federal and State (MOA)	Mandatory	No	N/A	357 lbs/yr	2,499 lbs/yr
Memorandum of Agreement- 9/27/04. SCE&G Wateree facility agreed to take permit limits on two coal-fired boilers during the ozone season as their commitment to the EAC process. NOx emissions from any boiler equipped with selective catalytic reduction systems (SCR) are not to exceed 0.15 lbs./MMBtu averaged over a 5- month period.	Through the MOA until modification of the Title V permit, then enforceable through the permit (Federal and State)	Voluntary	No	Limit to .15lbs/MMBtu average from SCR-equipped boilers during ozone season	N/A	N/A



Memorandum of Agreement- 8/12/04. International Paper has agreed to take an annual allowable NOx emission reduction of 1,000 tons at the Eastover Mill facility. The Title V permit (#1900-0046) for the Eastover Mill provides for allowable NOx emissions totaling 5,155 tons per year. The facility-wide annual allowable NOx emission reduction will reduce allowable NOx emissions at the Eastover Mill from 5,155 to 4,155 tons per year.	Through the MOA until modification of the Title V permit, then enforceable through the permit (Federal and State)	Voluntary	No	1,000 tons allowable NOx limit	N/A	N/A
Biodiesel Buses, University of South Carolina.	N/A	Voluntary	No	25 lbs/yr	12 lbs/yr	34 lbs/yr
University of South Carolina Ethanol Project	N/A	Voluntary	No	18.3 lbs	18.9 lbs	1250 lbs.
Take a Break from the Exhaust program, SCDHEC. Employees can participate by choosing pollution-reducing alternatives to commuting alone to work during the ozone season from May1-Septemer 30. Emissions are calculated for vehicle miles eliminated. Not all of the reduction in travel occurred within Richland County.	State	Voluntary	No	393 lbs/ozone season	568 lbs/oz one season	5,494 lbs/oz one season
SCDHEC has a number of flex fuel vehicles that run almost exclusively on E85. SCDHEC uses approximately 23,500 gallons of E85 annually. Not all of the reduction in travel occurred in Richland County.	State	Voluntary	No	103 lbs/yr	104 lbs/yr	6,030 lbs/yr
Opening of the County's first publicly accessible Ethanol (E85) refueling station in downtown Columbia on October 6, 2004. Estimated annual reduction based on first 64 days. Five additional E85 stations are planned for early 2005.	N/A	Voluntary	No	621 lbs	162 lbs	2,369 lbs
"Smart Ride"	N/A	Voluntary	No	207 lbs	153 lbs	3,166 lbs

## **County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)**

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements. The commitment to address these activities has been assured by the County Administrator by establishing the Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy for County Government.

### **March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Air Quality Contact established through the County. The contact is responsible for Air Quality education and outreach and dissemination of the ozone forecast. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Promotion of land-use planning, intentionally altering the urban environment to improve air quality. The proposed implementation date for Richland County's revised Land Development Code is July 2005. The code promotes smart growth through zoning regulations, design controls and "green development" practices. The Town and Country zoning district emphasizes mixed use and pedestrian and transit opportunities. Tree ordinances are included in the Code.
- Membership in Clean Cities (the Palmetto State Clean Fuels Coalition) in July 2003. Through its partnership with Clean Cities, Richland County seeks to increase the availability and use of alternative fuels.
- Formation of Industry Advisory Panel (Summer 2004). The panel will be comprised of industries with the highest emissions of ozone and NOx, and will share best practices and technical resources.
- Recommendation that the Procurement Department purchase electric golf carts instead of gasoline-powered as new carts are needed. This will reduce emissions and is also an attractive option because the electric carts are less expensive to purchase and maintain.
- Assistance with establishing alternative fuels for public fleets. The County seeks to replace all practical vehicles with alternatively fueled vehicles over the next few years which will help reduce emissions.
- Implementation of a program to educate and motivate individuals to take action to minimize ozone pollution. A flier promoting ozone awareness and prevention has been distributed for display in all County departments. Email alerts are sent out on unhealthy air quality days during ozone season, and the information is posted on the County website.
- Meeting with representatives of metropolitan areas that have implemented programs to learn from experiences, beginning in Spring 2003. Programs in place in Richland County municipalities include the promotion of car pooling, public transit use and

energy conservation. Community development groups are asked to help promote public awareness. Code ordinances ensure that new businesses are in compliance with air pollution standards.” Among the policies of Richland County’s large employers are the encouragement of car-pooling and use of the public transportation system. Palmetto Health uses clean-burning natural gas to run generators and boilers. Light ballasts were retrofitted to a more efficient type several years ago. Variable speed motors in the pumping system reduce the energy consumption during times of decreased demand. Tinted windows help control external heat loads.” Square D has established and completed several objectives and targets relative to ozone-reducing activities, including replacing an existing chiller with a more energy efficient model and replacing the CFC's with HCFC's. Information and training were provided to employees to increase the level of ozone awareness. An Energy Savings Plan was initiated in 2003. It included raising the plant temperature during summer operating hours, turning off computer monitors, office/plant lighting and the plant boiler at night, and installing motion sensing lighting in offices. Square D began participating in SCDHEC's "Take a Break From Exhaust" program during the ozone forecast season 2004. The Central Midlands Transit Authority is currently running 7 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) buses and 36 buses (the remainder of the fleet) on new technology clean burning diesel.

- Use of compressed work weeks or flexible work hours, which helps reduce traffic congestion during the peak driving hours by spreading out the number of vehicles on the roadway over a longer period of time.
  - Encouragement of carpooling / vanpooling as an option where employees living in the same area agree to ride to work together rather than to drive their individual vehicles to work, decreasing motor vehicle emissions.
  - Local government joins and participates in the SC Early Action Plan for 8-hour ozone, developing local policies to help address air quality issues.
  - Development of City and County Energy Conservation Plan. This could include retrofitting municipal buildings/city schools and street lights for energy efficiency, white roofs, etc. and promoting transportation alternatives, which would reduce the emission of ozone precursors.
  - Encouragement of mass transit use (transportation choices and alternatives) to reduce emissions from personal vehicles and traffic congestion.
  - Encouragement of employees and the public to not overfill fuel tanks. Stopping when the nozzle clicks off reduces VOC emissions. Fliers are posted throughout County departments, the message is on the County’s website, and fliers are available to the public.
  - Restriction of mowing days and times all year, especially during ozone season / ozone action days. Promote the use of electric and propane lawn mowers. These actions will reduce emissions.
- Air Quality Awareness and Improvement Policy; October 13, 2004 – An Administrative Directive establishing policies by which air quality awareness will be improved via recurring activities of County government.
    - Richland County shall ensure that all employees continue to be notified of upcoming ozone action days. Notification occurs via email.
    - Richland County departments are allowed to promote flex-scheduling where feasible. Certain employees in emergency services departments are unable to practice flex-scheduling, but other operational departments are allowed to promote this option where manageable.

- Richland County has several Tier II compliant vehicles and pieces of equipment currently in its fleet and will increase this number. Richland County had budgeted for 13 alternative fuel vehicles (AFVs) in FY 2004-2005, with an increase in the purchasing of AFVs thereafter. It shall be the goal of the County that by 2010, 30% of the County fleet will be the lowest emission vehicles practical.
- All County vehicles and equipment are operating according to the manufacturer's specifications, and shall continue to do so. Richland County currently uses recyclable oil filters with an extended service interval capacity, which allows the county to perform oil changes at 4,000 or 5,000 miles instead of 3,000. Richland County seeks to incorporate synthetic oils and fluids in its maintenance program, which offer superior protection and longer service intervals.
- Richland County drivers are required to eliminate vehicle idling. Exceptions include emergency vehicles, traffic/weather conditions, and vehicles being repaired, maintained, or inspected. These exceptions should occur only as reasonably required for specific operations.
- Richland County will restrict mowing and use of gas-powered lawn equipment on County property on Ozone Action Days (orange and above) where manageable.
- The County will seek to landscape facilities in ways that reduce equipment use, thereby promoting lower maintenance, resulting in fewer emissions.
- During a pollution alert, such as an ozone action day, all outdoor burning shall be unlawful. (See Richland County Ordinance Chapter 10, Section 10-1.)
- Richland County will continue to practice energy conservation in all County facilities. Conservation measures include turning off lights and computers on nights, weekends, and on holidays. Strong emphasis and preference will be placed on purchasing Energy Star complaint products.
- Recycling efforts shall remain ongoing at County facilities.



## **Upper Savannah Area**

### **County Level Reductions and Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas**

**December 2004**



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Abbeville County - Table of Estimated Reductions Upper Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

## County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas Not Quantified

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by

the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Work with local media for public awareness.
- Open burning on high ozone days.
- Mowing – encourage county, municipalities and citizens not to mow during high ozone days.
- Education – work cooperatively with School District



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Edgefield County - Table of Estimated Reductions Upper Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Edgefield County Road Maintenance Department will consider clean air goals in purchasing of new equipment.
- Edgefield County fleet will consider air quality goals on the purchase of fleet vehicles.
- Edgefield County Building & Planning Department will use energy efficient strategies in inspections of residential dwellings and commercial building.

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Greenwood County - Table of Estimated Reductions Upper Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represent s the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A
Gas Can Exchange Event; June 18, 2004; 77 cans exchanged	N/A	Voluntary	No	N/A	334 lbs/yr	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by

the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Land Use – Mixed Use Development
  - Goal – “The location of stores, restaurants, offices, schools, recreation and jobs within close proximity of residential”
    - Allow Mixed Use Developments
    - Develop Incentives for Mixed Use Developments
    - Encourage Home Occupations
    - Encourage Housing in/near Large Scale Commercial Developments
    - Encourage Incentives for the Inclusion of Pedestrian and Bike Paths
- Land Use – Compact Development and Clustering
  - Goal – “To concentrate development, thus reducing the ambient air quality from impervious surfaces and shorter vehicle trips”
    - Allow compact development and clustering
    - Provide tax incentives/fee reductions for compact and cluster projects
- Transportation – Street and Parking Design
  - Goal – “Provide Energy Efficient Standards for Road Design and Layout, Construction Techniques and Materials, Traffic Optimization and Parking Design”
    - Develop provisions for safe and convenient pedestrian and bicycle travel
    - Continue to upgrade traffic signal optimization measures
    - Evaluate Street Design Standards to Promote Energy Efficiency
- Transportation – Multi-Modalism
  - Goal – “Individual Transportation Modes Working Together to Provide Alternatives such as Mass Transit, Rail, Bicycle, or Pedestrian Travel”
    - Encourage Alternative Modes of Transportation in New Developments
    - Provide for Pedestrian and Bicycle Paths in New Developments
    - Encourage New Developments to Connect Transportation Facilities together
- Transportation – Travel Alternatives
  - Goal – “Reduce Vehicular Traffic and Conserve Energy through the Use of Advanced Technology and Workplace Practices”
    - Encourage Telecommuting and Home Occupation
    - Develop Partnerships for the Enhanced Usage of Teleconferencing Facilities
- Environmental – Alternative Fuels
  - Goal – “Reduce Traditional Gasoline and Diesel Fuel Usage Through Alternative Methods”
    - Educate the Public on Availability and Benefits of Alternative Fuels

- Promote the Usage of Alternative Fuels by Local Governments and Agencies
  - Incorporate the Use of Alternative Fuels into Local Government Operations
- Community Facilities – Administration, Policies and Education
  - Goal – “To Serve as a Community Example Through Management, Procedures and Training”
    - Continue to Enforce Speed Limits
    - Develop a Comprehensive Energy Conservation Program (CECP)
    - Expand and Promote Teleconferencing Facilities
    - Promote the Use of Alternative Modes of Travel by Employees
- Community Facilities – Site Location
  - Goal – “The Selection of Sites for New Community Facilities Based on Energy Objectives”
    - Locate New Facilities Near Transit, Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities
    - Locate New Facilities Near Mixed-Use Developments
    - Work with School Districts and Other Govt. Organizations in Site Selection
- Community Facilities – Fleet Efficiency
  - Goal – “To Optimize Fleet Vehicles (Equipment, Systems, Maintenance and Management Procedures) Based on Energy Standards”
    - Replace Older Vehicles with More Energy Efficient Models
    - Provide Regular Maintenance for Vehicles
    - Assign Vehicles Appropriate to the Task
    - Train Maintenance and Staff in Procedures that Will Save Energy
    - Train Personnel in Fuel Efficient Driving Techniques
    - Incorporate the Use of Alternative Fuels Within the Fleet System
- Economic Development – Revitalization and Infill
  - Goal – “To Reduce Energy Costs through the Use of Existing Properties in Close Proximity to Existing Infrastructure”
    - Encourage Economic Development Efforts to Reuse Existing Properties
    - Develop Database on Vacant, Underutilized Properties
    - Develop Incentives for the Reuse or Infill of Existing Properties
- Community – Planning Programs
  - Goal – To Identify Programs and Actions that Can Reduce Ozone Production and Minimize the Associated Hazards”
    - Develop Seasonal Ozone Awareness Program (SOAP) including:
      - Promotion of Employee Education and Action
      - Development of Education Materials/Brochures for Disbursements
      - Public Service Announcements
      - Notification of Health Warnings
      - Notification of Open Burning Bans
      - Notification of Small Engine/Lawn Mower Warnings

- Notification of Engine Idling Warning
  - Promotion of Ozone Awareness Through Public Presentations
- Develop Ozone Reduction Action Plan (OARP) including:
  - Appointment of Ozone Action Coordinator
  - Idling Restrictions
  - Lawn Mower/Small Engine Restrictions
  - Postpone Refueling to Evening Hours
  - Transition to Alternative Work Schedules and Flexible Lunch Hours
- Develop and Energy Element to the Comprehensive Plan

## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Laurens County - Table of Estimated Reductions Upper Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected (per ozone season or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.
- Laurens County will reduce motorized activities by delaying or rescheduling mowing and motorized construction and maintenance activities on Ozone Action days where practical.
- Laurens County will restrict painting activities (indoor and outdoor) on Ozone Action days where practical.
- Laurens County will encourage ridesharing for all employees in the performance of their duties where practical.
- Laurens County will promote and encourage vehicle care, repair, and maintenance to maintain and achieve air quality.



## County Level Emission Reductions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas

<b>Saluda County - Table of Estimated Reductions</b> <b>Upper Savannah EAC Area</b>				<b>Reductions expected</b> <b>(per ozone season</b> <b>or calendar year)</b>		
<i>Activity/Measure</i>	<i>Enforceability</i>	<i>Voluntary or</i> <i>Mandatory</i>	<i>Used for</i> <i>Attainment</i>	<i>NOx</i>	<i>VOC</i>	<i>CO</i>
SC 61-62.2, "Prohibition of Open Burning" regulation *147 tons and 698.30 tons represent the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reductions are for 2007 calendar year) (624 tons/yr of PM will also be reduced statewide) These numbers represent the reductions that are expected to be achieved through the ban on the burning of residential construction waste during the ozone season. The burning of commercial construction waste and household trash has also been banned, but data is not available to determine the amount of reductions that are expected to occur as a result of eliminating these activities.	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*147 tons/season	698.30 tons/season	N/A
SC 61-62.5, Std. 5.2, "Control of Oxides of Nitrogen" regulation *3,357 tons represents the expected reductions from the entire State. Since this area is in attainment the individual county value was not calculated. (Reduction amount is for both existing and new sources combined for the 2007 calendar year) (Additional reductions are expected past 2007)	SIP (Federal and State)	Mandatory	No	*3,357 tons/yr	N/A	N/A

### County Level Emission Reduction Descriptions For the Ozone Early Action Compact Areas (Not Quantified)

Each of the activities listed under this heading are not being quantified for several reasons. First, in accordance with the Protocol for Early Action Compacts, after all adopted Federal and State controls were accounted for in the modeling, it was determined that local controls were not necessary to demonstrate attainment of the 8-hour ozone standard. However, these measures are being submitted by the local areas to show their continued support and commitment to the Early Action Compact process. Second, each of these activities

is directionally sound and should provide air quality benefits and in some cases measurable results. The progress towards implementing these activities and the benefits derived will be documented as a part of the ongoing reporting requirements.

**March 2004 Early Action Plan:**

- Designate an Ozone Action Coordinator - An Air Quality Contact was established through the County to assist with disseminating air quality information throughout the county. This is important because in South Carolina, 45 of the 46 counties are participating in the ozone early action process and each county has designated an air quality contact as a result. Each of the counties participating realize the importance that good air quality plays in ensuring our quality of life and economic prosperity. Since the beginning of this process two years ago, the public awareness and understanding of air quality issues has been raised to a level that never would have been attained absent this early action process.
- Support SCDHEC statewide efforts to reduce ozone levels - The County supported the State-Wide Open Burning Regulation and Control of Oxides of Nitrogen Regulation. The local emission reduction benefits from these regulations are listed in the table above. This is important because wide ranging support of these regulations was crucial to their passage through the State General Assembly.